THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1886.

Amusemente To-day. Amusements To-day.

Admismy of Stanle-Concert, S.P. N. Richard III. S.P. M.

Hijon Opera Heuse-Adonts S.P. M.
Camino-The Gypey Baron. S.P. M.
Camino-The Gypey Baron. S.P. M.
Camino-The Hontre-The Toy Fisiol. S.P. M.
Daly's Thontre-Nancy & Co. S.P. M.
Grand Opera Honne-Honts Cristo. S.P. M.
Harvigon's Park Thentre-The Leather Patch. S.P. M.
Harvigon's Park Thentre-The Leather Patch. S.P. M.
Lyocum Thontre-One of Our Girls. Sid P. M.
Lyocum Thontre-One of Our Girls. Sid P. M. Madison Square ? hentre-Engaged. 4 P. M. Madison Square 7 honter—Engagel, 2F. M.
Rictropalities Opera House—Concert, 2F. M.
Rickey-Windoor 1 heatre—My Pariner, 3F, M.
Rible's Garden—The White Slave, 3F, M.
Pangerama—Marison or and 55th st.
Panger's Thenter—Love and Law, 3F, M.
Ring Thenter—The King's Fleature, 3F, M.
Ring Thenter—The King's Fleature, 3F, M. Thatia Theatre-Nikado, IP. M. That is Theatre—Elizato, 1P. M. Teop Pastor's Variety, 2P. M. Union Square. Decatre—Jack in the Sut. SP. M. Wallacks: 1 heatre—Shan Rus. 1 kd 8 P. M. M. Avenue Theatre—Shan Rus. 1 kd 8 P. M. 5th Avenue Theatre-Blahard III. 14th Street Theatre-Evangeline P. M.

For Fools to Find Out.

We have been told very frequently since the 4th of March, 1885, that if no other useful result came from putting the Democracy in power it was enough to show that the Republicans were not the only party which

could govern this country.

While this sophomorical declaration has been entirely confined to Democrats and Mugwumps, it has been heard oftener from Democratic mouths than from the others: and that is the queer feature of it.

The last citizen whom we have observed expressing himself in this fashion was the Hon, WILLIAM M. SPRINGER of Illinois at a dinner to the memory of George Washing-TON in Boston on Feb. 22. "Even if the Government were now turned over to the Republicans," Mr. SPRINGER is reported as saying, "it has been demonstrated to the whole country that it is safe to trust the Democratic party."

And this remark is made about a country where parties are not divided according as a man is in or out of a penitentiary, but according to convictions of politics.

We carnestly recommend to the Hon. Mr. SPRINGER, and to all other Democrats, to cease contemplating this pleasing circumstance. Leave it to the fools to find out for themselves.

Party and Country.

Every free government, every government of the people by the people, must be carried on by parties. This elementary truth springs from the constitution of human nature. The impulses, the judgments, and the ideas of men disagree, and the essence of freedom is that this disagreement should be expressed without qualification or restraint. Thus it is that in all free, self-governing nations, politics is made up of the conflicting conclusions and struggles of disagreeing parties.

In this country the election of the President is the supreme manifestation of selfgovernment, and in this event one party or the other gets the upper hand. The duty of the President is to administer the general business of the whole people as the head of the Executive, and this makes him, for the time being, the elected head of the whole country. But he is also the elected head of the party to which the majority of the people give their preference, and he is elected President as such. Thus, while he is to administer the Government in the interest of the whole people, that interest being determined by the doctrine and the programme of the party which has been supported in the election by the majority of the people, he is to administer it accordingly, as the head of that party.

Therefore, he cannot act in the Presidency as an indifferent political theorist, nor as one holding to any of the dogmas or propositions of the party that has been defeated, but always and only as the adherent and representative of the victorious party. He is at once President and leader of his party; and in the Presidency it is his duty to look constantly after the welfare of the party, to promote its strength, to advocate and illustrate its principles, and to secure for it as permanently as possible that control in the Government which for the time being is achieved

Presidency of the United States: and accordingly we are compelled to disagree with our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Herald, which, in a recent very able disquisition on the present political situation between the President and Congress, lays down as a rule that in his relations to that branch of the Government Mr. CLEVELAND was right as the head of the nation, while "as the head of his party he was wrong." This seems to us a serious misconception. No President can at the same time be right as the head of the nation and wrong as the head of his party. Fidelity to party is fidelity his duty as the head of the nation. If the President is wrong toward his party, he cannot be right toward the nation. If he is chosen President as a Republican he is also charged by that choice with the duty of promoting the Republican party, confirming and vivifying its ideas, extending its policy and strengthening its organization If he is elected as a Democrat, his mandate of office requires him not only to govern uprightly, fearlessly, and intelligently but also to corroborate, expand, deepen,

These principles have all been exhibited again and again in the history of the republic. Every President who has really been successful, has been faithful alike as a party man and as President; and every President who has failed, has failed because he was incompetent to appreciate these fundamental duties, or was unable or unwilling to live up to them. The great patriot is always are carnest and intelligent partisan, and his life is fruitful and his influence lasting in proportion to the earnestness and intelligence of his partisanship. There never was a more sinpere and faithful party man than Honaric SEYMOUR: yet how the honest masses and the potent leaders of all parties have gathered around his grave to do honor alike to the patriot and the Democrat! It is a most instructive spectacle, and the teachers and practitioners of political indifference and of ficial pharisaism and self-conceit would de well to study it profoundly.

and solidify the Democracy, and to perpetu-

ate its tenure of power.

France and her Dynastic Families. The outcome of the recent parliamentary election in France made it clear to Amer ican observers that the conflict between republicans and monarchists would be hence forth irrepressible. That the strife did not break out at once seems to have been dusimply to the doubt as to which of the two parties had the more to gain by delay. But the truce brought about by the acquiescence of the Radicals in FREYCINET'S temporizing policy is apparently drawing to a close for the more progressive section of the republican impority has determined to put up no longer with the disturbing presence o dynastic families.

From the moment that a demand for the expulsion of BOURBON and BONAPARTE pretenders is vehemently pressed, M. CLEMEN-

MAU must necessarily support it, under penalty of being denounced as an apostate by his comrades of the Extreme Left. It is true that three members of the present Cabinet are said to owe their posts either to his nomination or his approval, but it was beyoud his power to offer more than temporary toleration in return for the deference shown him by M. DE FREYCINET. The day of opportunism and moderation has gone by. The Gambettists are discredited, and they have weakened the prestige of the republican régime which they have long controlled. If public opinion has not yet condemned the republic, it is because CLEMEN-CEAU's followers cannot be held chargeable with any of the blunders of the past, and because the experiment of a Radical Ministry remains untried. But swift and decided gravitation toward the Left has come to be the condition of the republic's existence. The Radical campaign has naturally and

traditionally opened with an attack upon the dynastic families. From the point of view of ardent and alarmed republicans the proscription of Bourbons and Bonapartes seems to American onlookers not only reasonable, but imperative. For, although no proof of treasonable designs may be forthcoming against either of the dynastic factions, the wishes of the princes and their partisans are undisguised, and the drift of public feeling revealed by the late elections seems to ncourage their desires. Why should a republic forego the defensive weapon constantly invoked by monarchies, the expedient, namely, of expelling the deflant fomenters of discontent and revolution? Has it lost the right of self-preservation by subscribing to the principle of universal suffrage? Is not a Government created to serve as the trustee for the people bound to protect its ward from blind delusion and from suicidal folly? Ought the present French guardians of free Institutions to forget that universal suffrage, warped from its fundamental object of self-government, returned a monarchist majority to the Legislative Assembly of 1849, or that the scurvy coup d'état of Napoleon III. was repeatedly sanctioned by the farce of a plebiscite? The devil can, no doubt, twist logic as well as Scripture to his purpose, and it requires satanle impudence to challenge a right to press the BONAPARTE OF BOURDON propaganda under the mais of self-rule and in the

blasphemed name of universal suffrage. The truth is that the advocacy of monarch ical or imperialist predilections at the ballot box, and the presence of avowed partisans of the Comte DE PARIS and of Prince Napo-LEON in the Chamber of Deputies, are impertinent and mischlevous anomalies which stalwart republicans of GAMBETTA's frame would have extinguished long ago, had they not been trammelled by the influence of reactionists over the Senate. It was an evil legacy bequeathed by the Versailles Assembly in the shape of the life Senators, and although nominal republicans now form a large majority of the French upper House, it is by no means certain whether they would ratify a step so aggressive and so radical as the expulsion of

But to Americans no doubt seems pos sible about the duty of sincere republicans in the Chamber of Deputies. They should insist upon expelling the representatives of dynastic pretensions, which are a mennec to the State, and leave the country to judge between them and a hesitating Senate.

Blaine on Schutz.

Mr. BLAINE'S portrait of the Hon. CARL SCHURZ of No-Man's Land is about the most interesting passage in the second volume of he Kennebec historian's great work. Departing for the first time from his resolve to say only amiable things of his political opponents and personal enemies, Mr. BLAINE sketches the character and describes the career of Mr. SCHURZ with a vigorous direct less that has stirred the embers of Mug wumpdom.

The recent political associates of Mr SCHURZ call BLAINE's description of the eminent Gorman-American adventurer abusive They reply, in effect, that a mere politician like Mr. BLAINE is incapable of comprehending the moral altitude of a nature like Souther's and that if Mr Souther has failed to win and hold the affection of any class of his fellow citizens, it is because his ideals are so much loftier than the moral average of the community. That may be. Is it not a fact, nevertheless that from the lower moral level from which most good people, Demograts and Republicans are compelled to contemplate the Hon. Carl Schurz, it is impossible to discover an untruthful line or an exaggerated tint in the portrait which the historian puts so strongly in contrast with his estimates of other contemporary statesmen?

Mr. BLAINE says that Mr. SCHURZ has not ecome rooted and grounded anywhere; that he has never established a home, never identified himself with any community. It is a rather severe thing to say, but is it untrue? Can any of Mr. Schunz's late followers locate him definitely? Is be of Missouri, New York, Massachusetts, or the District of Co lumbia? Where on the broad map of his adopted country is the vermillon spot indicating his permanent abode? His habitation shifts as constantly and with far greater eccentricity than the imaginary point known as the centre of population. Mr. BLAINE says that for this reason Mr. Schurz has acquired none of that companionship and that confidence which unite old neighbors in the closest ties, and give to friendship its most gracious attributes. Mr. Schunz can reply, like the vagrant Indian, that his home and the centre of his social interests are wherever he himself may chance to be; and, therefore, that he is never away from home. The Wandering Jow could say the same; so could the unfortunate VANDERDECKEN.

With the physical vagrancy of Mr. SCHURZ'S life in America, Mr. BLAINE finds a close analogy in his political career. Mr. SCHURZ, says the historian, boasts himself incapable of attachment to party. He cannot even comprehend the sentiment which causes the Democrat to revere the memory of JEFFERSON, and the Republican to glory the fact that he belongs to the party of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. This is even a severer thing to say than the other, for it implies that Mr. Schurz's public career is guided by no principle besides selfish interest. It means that he is a professional independent, using parties and measures only as they serve per-

sonal ends. But is the charge unjust? There was never between myth and fact a stricter parallel than is aforded by Mr. SCHURZ's political record and the fable of the Flying Dutchman. The same harbor never sees him twice. He touches port only to provision his ship, and he sets sail again over the waters of the trackless deep, without ties to call him back, without motive to lead him elsewhere other than a hopeless ambition, without purpose or reason except to fulfil his melancholy destiny. The fates forbid him that human love which alone can and his wanderings. The dreary waste which releationsly summons him away from shore, lime and time again, is the immense ocean of self-conceit, on which he is doomed to float hither and thither until Destiny becomes merciful.

Mr. BLAINE goes further than to accuse

Mr. CARL SCHURZ of lack of political convictions. He depicts him as an American citizen who is out of sympathy with American ideas. Unlike the great majority of Americans of German birth, Mr. SCHURZ has made his native nationality a political resource His capital in politics has been his supposed ability as a German of eleverness to influence the so-called German vote. He has been ambitious to figure, as Mr. BLAINE puts it rather as the representative German-Ameri can than to rejoice in the simple but lofty title of a citizen of the United States. His real opinion of the land in which he has found refuge, salaried office, and \$200 a speech fo stump speeches, is contemptuous. "This country," said Mr. SCHURZ in his centennial lecture, "is materially great, but morally small.

This is the historical judgment which the leader of the Republican party passes upon the man who once took office and pay from a fraudulent Republican Administration.

Kentucky Ahead.

In striking contrast with the prosale yet interesting letters which the elder Rogers, the author and dispenser of Pan-Electric stock, received from the Pan-Electric beneficiaries, is the letter to Rogers printed below from Mr. R. C. WINTER SMITH, a Kentucky lawyer. To those who never appreciated Rogers's talent for verse making until the Pan-Electric balloon was suddenly swelled to such all-absorbing proportions as to overshadow his personal gifts, it will surely indicate that besides hard business head the poet of Parthenor Heights must have a most stimulating and responsive soul. It will also furnish points for experts in the school of exuberant and for experis in sentimental letters: "Washington, March 24, 1985,

"Washington, March 24, 1885.
"My Vens Dran Friend: Your kind and characteris
tic letter was received several days ago. In answering
it as I would wish to do I recognize at the threshold the poverty of the English language to in any way adpoverty of the English language to in any way ad-quately express the unfahomable depths of grati-tude I feel and the genuine and sincere thanks that well up in my boson and overflow the sur-roundings like a deluge. This may sound like hyperbolical language and gushing homonymy, yet every word of it is true, for in the very innermost recesses of my heart your kindness is heyested, and will testio there as its chiefest gom until its intest pulsatio will sound the knell of time. 'Could I wreak my thoughts upon expression, the burning language necessary to be employed would light the restal first anew, and glow ferever there as the fixed stars in heaven shine, bright and heautiful, and glowing as a golden burnished sheen. Your letter came to me like the grateful dew upon the parched and withered herbare, renewing its verdancy and renduring its dreariness beautiful. The expressed we rishes and homewoof one kind heart is well worth liv ing for, and makes one feel that life is not altogether wain. The experience of life has taught me that it is r boom of priceless value, for when genuine, as I know ours to be, it is a casket adorned all over with flow years to be, it is a case and and and and is as rare in the casket of dear memo-ries as the Kohimoor is among the family of gens. To say that I thank you with all my eart is but the most feeble portraiture of m feelings. Your letter struck me at a time when sorrow brooded over me like a funeral pall, when those sorrow broesled over me like a funeral pall, when 'ho; withering fled and mercy sighed farewell.' I felt ten sad and isolated, and my thoughts were gloomy anaturnine. Need I tell you, therefore, how fruity on rich were its effects upon my soul, redulent of perfound souvenirs and dear memories, awakening bright hopes and vaulting aspirations as freely as the nurers of more espangled with its dewy dramands. In concusion may I express the wish and breathe the prayer that your life on this earth be so serone and happy and ex-empt from all its life that in its transition from this to etter world the change will scarcely be perceptible? am, as I ever hope to be, your true and grateful friend, "R. C. WINTERSMITH."

All our experience with the intellect of Kentucky teaches us that the inspiration necessary for this extraordinary epistle came from somewhere outside of the State. What could have done it? Certainly a few certificates of Pan-Electric stock could not have had such an effect any more than a stack of

blue grass or a cask of Bourbon. All the literature evoked by the distribution of these worthless combinations of paper and printer's ink has been devoid of sentiment. The only trace of emotion discoverable in any one of them is when Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON confessed to the fear that it the enterprise didn't succeed all concerned in selling Pan-Electric shares would be con-

sidered swindlers. It must have been that Rogers had sent WINTERSMITH a copy of his poems. If he did this, he treated his Kentucky friend with much greater consideration than he treated the Attorney-General, and bestowed on him a much more valuable gift.

Dakota.

The House Committee on Territories begins this week the consideration of the Dakota bill. The Republicans seem to have some hopes of squeezing it through the House by offering the Democrats a compromise. The Republicans cannot get the idea out of their heads that the sole reason for Democratic opposition to the admission of southern Dakota is that it is Republican. They think that an offer to bring in Montana or Washington Territory, which would make Democratic States, may induce the Democrats to withdraw their opposition to admitting that part of Dakota. Some Demo-

crats are said to invor such a compromise. Probably there is, and certainly there ought to be, no hope of any such arrange ment. The vital objection to the admission of southern Dakota is that it is not yet known whether the people of the whole Territory want it divided, and whether they wish it or any part of it to become a State; and, moreover, if it should appear desirable to divide, it is by no means certain that it should be divided according to the lines proposed Until the people of Dakota have a chance to speak for themselves on the question of division and admission, Congress should not assume to speak for them. The people of Dakota ought not to be deprived of the right of determining whether they prefer the Territory or the State form of government. and assuredly they ought not to be deprived of this right because it may be deemed de

sirable to admit Montana or Washington. The question of the admission of these Territories must stand by itself. It has no possible connection or relation with the question of the admission of South Dakota. Besides, it is evident that the subject of the division of those Territories, and probably of the annexation of northern Idaho to one or the other of them, will have to be seriously and carefully considered before they are admitted. The West may want to have these Territories made into several States, and such a plan is not lightly to be adopted. There are already advocates of the division of Montana, the western part of which is a mining country, while the east is an agricultural and a grazing country The wise course is not to admit Washington or Montana or any part of them until the subject has been more fully discussed and the future of northern Idaho and the whole question of divisions and boundaries satisfac-

orily settled. This will take time, Meanwhile, an Enabling act, such as was proposed in the Senate by Mr. BUTLER. ought to be passed, and then the citizens of Dakota can settle the Dakota question for themselves. Washington and Montana should have the same opportunity.

Apparently it was an eminent member of the Pan-Electric itself, the Hon, Casey Youso, who first suspected any resemblance between that enterprise and the Credit Mobilier. Referring to the proposition to make Mr. J. Hannis

Boosen the electricism of the Forty-eighth Congress, he wrote on Nov. 4, 1888, to Dr. Boosen:

"I think your suggestion a good one; but there might possibly arise this objection to it: Somebody might any that too many officers of the Government, Sanatora, Congressmen, Clerk, Electrician, &n., were interested in the Pan-Electric; that we were getting up a Ring to run things—a kind of Credit Mobilier. There may be nothing in this, but I make the suggestion that you may con-

In 1883 the Hon, Caser Young had but a rague and indefinite idea how the Pan-Electric scandal would finally differ from the Credit Mobilier. The notable distinction is that the Pan-Electric is the worse of the two.

If anybody supposes that WILLIAM C. WRITNEY is not in entire sympathy with the investigation into the Broadway railroad franchise, he is wofully mistaken. We happen to know that Mr. WHITNEY shares the twish of all good citizens that the wrongdoers in this matter shall be brought to justice.

BLAINE for 1888, ch? It is a suggestive proposition. But who will be with him? The second man on the ticket is sometimes more consequential than the first. Cultom of Illinois or Spoonen of Wisconsin would not be bad. Of course Bunchand will be locked up till after the election.

So they are talking about letting Washington Territory in as a State, are they? Well, before it is done they should change the name. It will be very inconvenient to have both a State of Washington and a city of Washington.

Didn't the chief Presidential boomer of New England, the Hon, GEORGE FRISHE HOAR, take a large slice out of his own boom when he labelled the Hon, Joun A. Logan as ' our most distinguished volunteer soldier?" Such compliments are not to be loosely passed until after the Republican Convention of 1888.

"Some of the Democrats say the President is

This statement is attributed to Mr. George M. STEARNS, Mr. CLEVELAND'S new United States District Attorney for Massachusetts. We fancy Mr. STEARNS would find it difficult to name any Democrat who has said anything

Louis Kossurii remarked to a visitor at Na

What else can a fellow expect when he gets to be eighty-four years old? Can it be possible that BILLY MOLONEY

lossn't come because the committee's crier doesn't call him WILLIAM?

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE BLAINE.

No Pan-Electric in Bis, by Any Means. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 .- The friends of Mr. Statue are greatly delighted with the Pan-Electric exposures, and they claim that whatever the result of the proposed investigation may be, it must inure to his benefit. In any event they will serve as a set off against the charges under which the Piumed Knight has suffered for many years, and which certainly contributed to his defeat in 1884.
All the signs point to a distinct intention on

the part of the Blaine managers to nominate him again if they have the necessary strength in the Convention. His comparative retirement from public view, in giving up Washington as a winter residence, and his remarkable restraint in avoiding controversy or expression

ton as a winter residence, and his remarkable restraint in avoiding controversy or expression of opinions on questions of the day, all tend to confirm this be tel. Mr. Blaine is keeping himself well in hand, and is exhibiting a discretion entirely spart from the experience of his previous career.

But with all this circumspection the enemies of Mr. Blaine have not been conciliated nor brought nearer to his support. They know very well that his success would mean their proscription, and that no convenient overtures of compromise now would have the least value after his election. Mr. Blaine neither forgets nor forgives his enomies, and if he was inclined to modify this peculiar quality in his composition, the mor closest to his confidence would insist on what they call justice, which is, in fact, revenue for past hostility.

Mr. Logan, Mr. Edmands, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Everts, and others who aspire to the next nomination do not mean to let the grass grow under their feet, if exertion in seeking it will contribute to the success of their ambittion. Mr. Evarts travelled all the way to Detroit to make a speech before a club, and out himself in the line of aspirants. Mr. Logan was also there to look after his interests. They opened the campaign with the announcement that the Republicans should put everything else aside, and devoie their energies exclusively to the recovery of power.

The following is a translation of a letter reeived by Mr. L. B. Biosse, President of the Catholic Inion of New York, from the superintendent of the thion of New York, from the superimentant of the well-known institution at Mettray, France, which com-prises the Colonic Agricole, a reformatory for juvenile delinquents, and the Societo Paternelle, a protectory for producal sons. It is in reply to inquiries made about the way in which the problem of freedom of worship is solved in the French establishments, in order to compare it with the rule followed in the House of Refuge of

soived in the French establishments, in order to compare it with the rule followed in the House of Retage on Randall's Island:

Monstetth * * *; We concede to our inmates all needed facilities to practise their religious duties. The inmates of the Maison Paternelle are not Catholics alone; we frequently have young men belonging to the Lutheran denomination, which happens to be the case at present. In accordance with the desire of their families, we have notified the paster of the Lutheran communion, who comes every Sunday to visit his young co-religionists. We have had Israelites were extended to ayoung Greek who belonged to the United Greek Church.

We would never think of compelling young men belonging to different religious denominations to be present at Catholic worship. I am much surprised to learn that in a land such as the United States, which claims to have so much respect for liberty, any warrant can have been found for compelling children of a different faith to stated Protestant services and Protesiant preaching.

Our principle here is to accord to each child the greatest facility for practising the duties of the religious faith to which it belongs. We or quira the Catholies, who child the greatest facility for practising the duties of the religious faith to which it belongs. We or quira the Catholies, who are in the majority, to be present at divine service, but in the mater of performance of their religious duties we have no desire to compel consciences. No pressure is ever brought on inmates to make

have no desire to compel consciences. No pressure is ever brought on immates to mak them go to confession or to communion. We work by persuasive means only. Every da the chanjain visits the Catholic immates of th Maison Paternelle in their rooms, and respond immediately to the call of those who manifes a desire to see him at times other than his daily

In the Colonic Agricole we have not to des In the Colonic Agricole we have not to deal with different religious beliefs. We receive only Catholic children. Protestant juvenile definations are sent to a special institution located in the south of France, and tounded by a Frotestant society, and which is called La Colonie de Sto. Foy. The religious auesticu, therefore, comes up only in our Maison Paternelle, and I have just explained to you in how broad and liberal a spirit it is dealt with by us. Please accept. Ac., R. De Caynon, Superintendent.

Help for the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Misslestppl.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The de-velopment of my work in the discrete of Mesissippi has driven me to the need at ones of a clerky house and chapel in the city of Jackson, our railroad centre, which hall not only be the Bishop's official residence, but the residence of an associate mission which may supply, a less expense and loss of time than upon any other plan the many mission points accessible from Jackson, and he a school at least of primary preparation, for postu-iants for the ministry and others.

In the towerty of the Courch in Mississippi, I have no hesitation in asking help for a discession house and chapel from our brethress who are able to aid us. What I have set my heart upon for this year is the building of the lindse to shelter the workers, that the work be not hindered. hindered.
The episcopal residence was burned down during the slegs of Vicksburz, and the grounds are still bure but for some broken bricks. It is on the same spot we desire to build, and beg your help thereto.
Address communications and remittances.
History Thourson, Oxford, Nies.
Oxford, Miss, Feb. 29.

Bound to He a Highwayman.

William Seibusch is a born highwayman. He

came from Germany when 17 years old, and became a clerk in a grocery store in San Francisco. As soon as he had earned enough to buy a horse and some pistols he went to Nevada and began robbing stages. He was caught after several successful ventures in his line and sent to the penitentiary. The Governor of Nevada, be lieving he had been led astray by dime novel literature lieving he had been led astray by dimentover interance and had how seen the error of his wars, pardoned him. Seibusch went back to California and again began robbing stages. It is told of him that on one occasion he held up nineteen persons while he robbed the treasure box. Another time, while he was robbing a stage, a large wagon came along. He stopped this, too, and robbed both. He was captured in Calaveras county and sent to State prison for they wars. He served his time. rebued both. He was captured in Calaveras county and sent to Mate prison for five years. He served his time, and, on being release and, on being released recently, was at once rearrested on a charge of robbing the mails. He has just been tried and again convicted.

MRS. WHITHER'S RECEPTION.

The Smeets Treated to a Belightful Concert

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 .- One of the most crowded Cabinet receptions of the season was held this afternoon at the nome of the Secretary of the Navy. Mrs. Whitney was assisted in receiving by a large party of ladies. Prominent among the number were Mrs. James Brown Potter and Mrs. Burton Harrison of New York. Mrs. Potter, by her natural manper exceeding beauty, and clever acting in yesterday's performance of Honeymoon," has added fresh laurels to her reputation as an artiste. Soon after 4 P. M. reputation as an artiste, Soon after 4 P. M. the Marine Band, which was stationed in the balcony of the ballroom, gave a delightful little atternoon concert. The selections rendered were from new compositions by John Phillip Sousa, leader of the Marine Band, and performed for the first time in public:

A—Overture to the King's Musketers."

B-Valse, Sendaiphon.

C-Reverle, dedicated to Miss Cleveland, Nymphalia, B-Valse, "La Beine de la Mer," dedicated to Mrs. Whitney.

Most of the callers seated themselves uron Abost of the callers seated themselves upon the solas, divans, ottomans, and chairs about the saion and remained throughout the concert, which was a pleasant innovation. Mrs. Burton Harrison, whose adaptations of the "Russian Honeymoon" met with such tavorable comment from the press and public generally, is the guest of Mrs. MacAlester Laughton.

Among Mrs. Whitney's assistants were Mrs.

eraily, is the guest of Mcs. MacAlester Laughton.

Among Mrs. Whitney's assistants were Mrs. Oliver Summer Teals and Miss Meigs, both of whom took part in yesterday's performance: Miss Evaris, daughter of Senntor Evaris, and Mrs. and Miss Horwitz or-Baltimore. Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Miss Meigs, Mrs. Laughton, Miss Bergamanns, and Miss Wedeil will leave here on Friday morning for Baltimore, where a matince performance of the 'Russian Honeymoon' will be given for charity, with the same cast as given here on Tuesday. A large number of seciety people will go to Baltimore for the occasion.

Secretary Manulog Pointing Out Some Onts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The Secretary of the Treasury has written to Representative Morrison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in regard to the probable effect the passage of the Morrison Tariff bill will have on the public revenues. He says that the net reduction computed on the basis of last year's importations would be about \$12,000.000. In regard to the provise limiting the maximum of duties to certain ad valorem rates, he says it

regard to the proviso limiting the maximum of duties to certain ad valorem rates, he says it leaves room for controversy on values, but that the values could be approximately ascertained by the customs officers. He suggests, however, that provision be made by which the valuation of such officers should be made final, and not leave this important question to be in after years subjected to the uncertainties of a trial in court, with the consequent cost to the people of refunds of duties. The same remarks, he says, apply to those clauses of the bill which fix the rate of duty according to the value of the article. He calls attention to the necessity of making more clear in some cases the exact articles to which provisos apply, a troublesome defect in the present tariff law.

He expresses the opinion that the provisions in tariff acts fixing the rate of duty according to the camponent material of chief value leads to litigation, because of the uncertainty of the menning of that term when applied to a manufactured article. There are a number of suits pending which involve this question, and in them the Secretary fears the Government will be defeated. The term errices ware, he says, is also open to misconstruction. In a recent case it has been held to mean only hellow ware, or ware made on the potter's wheel, and if this construction should prevail glazed life, for illustration, becomes a non-enumerated manufactured article subject to 26 per cent, advalorem duty. Attention is not construction of a per cent, advalorem duty, Attention is not controversy.

THE BLAIR EDUCATIONAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 .- A Republican Senator said this afternoon that he was in favor of going into secret session on legislative business long enough to knock the Blair Educational bill in the head. He added that there were not a dozen who wanted it to pass but they had not sufficient moral courage to vote against it. The probable means of disposing of the bill will be to recommit it to the Committee on Education and Labor. But the Senator said that there was very little use in doing that, as Bair would report it again the next morning and demand its immediate consideration. The kepublicans do not want to piace \$77,000,000 in the hands of the Democratic officials for disbursement, nor do they care to go on record as voting against a measure to educate the negroes of the South. Senator Blair has made it mestly thoroughly distilled by bringing in an issue so daugerous to ambitious statesmen. but they had not sufficient moral courage

In an address at Reading the other evening ex Gov. Cartin humorously said: "Who ever knew an old soldler to refuse commissary whiskey!" To his sur-prise a tall, gray-bearded man arose, and answered: "Here's one." The Governor was not so much surprised but that he could exciain: "Then you must have been us dry as a graven image." The old soldier who was not ears in the war and was in twenty-two battles. He was temperance man first, last, and all the time. He or anized a temperance society of twenty-eight members n his company, but after he returned from we menths' imprisonment at Belle Isle he found that all but four had broken the pledge. He at once reorganized the society and built it up to sixty-eight members. Once there came an order that every soldier should have two doses of quinine in whis key every day. Sergeant Bush marched his combany up to the surgeon's tent at "sick call" and the surgeon said: "Pour out a big one for the sergeant." But the sergeant unswered: "I swore allegiance to

note Sam to fight, but not to drink whiskey." The surgeon was inclined to make a fuse, but the Colwho refused the weighters of his company who refused the Whiskey.

"When the Governor asked that question," said Mr.

Bush, "I thought it my duty to stand up, and up I went."

Marion Poster at the White House.

Marion Foster, the little lame artist of this rty, of whom much has been written in Tax Sus, is in Vashington. She read Miss Cleveland's book when it was first published, and was very anxious to see her. A friend told Miss Cleveland of this, and she wrote to Mis-Foster inviting her to call. On Tuesday the artist drove to the White House, and was carried into the red parior. where Miss Cleveland met her. To add to Miss Foster's complete happiness, the President came into the room and chatted with her. She afterward said that she had never been more kindly treated, and never felt more lattered in her life. As soon as she went to her rooms he changed the expression of the portrait of the Presi dent which she is painting. It had looked rather severe, She at once made the face beam with kindly feeling.

Mr. Cleveland and Kipz Leopold. From the Tray Press.

Some correspondence has massed between King Leopold of Reignan and President Cleveland. The occasion was knowledged announcement (that he has become sovereign of the independent State of the Congo, and that "the convention between Beginns and then the way in which a bring begins and ends a letter to the President of the United States, and ditto the President Congo, and that "the Congo, and the "the Congo, and the "the Congo, and the "the Congo, and the Congo, and and the Congo, and the Congo, and the Congo, and the Congo, and and the Congo, and the Congo, and the Congo, and the Congo, and an anti-congo, and an anti-congo, and an anti-congo, and an an

I engerly seize this occasion to offer you the expres aim of the high esteem and inviolable friendship with which I am very dear and great friend, your sincer President Cleveland addresses his reply: "Esteemed and Great Friend." He ends:

I am, my esteemed and great friend, your faithful friend. GROVER CLASSIAND. GROVEN CLEVELAND. A Republican Tribute to Secretary Waltney.

From a Speech by Speaker Tibbits in the Connecticus

I cannot believe that the present Secretary

I cannot believe that the present Secretary of the Navy will countenance and sustain the poncy of wester survayance, and imbeclify into which his predectaor was measured and imbeclify into which his predectary whitney's policy which I in common with malification of all confidence in his integrity of purpose, his many integral to the confidence in his integrity of purpose, his many in the same institution. He then yave ample promise of the emiliance he has since strained. Units a correct notation He is a man whose brains do not lie in his heels. If, as is claimed he has fitted up a 501000 hallroom in his washington residence, it may be safely said that the expense has been defrayed out of his own ample fortune. He will not ask the dovernment to pay the fidenity when he invites Washington to dance and I am firmly convinced that when he is a many convinced that when he is a many convinced that when he is a many convinced that when he is not be expense for the color of the convincy. It content to the content of the convince of the same of the expense of the training service francier, he will decline to be only a first of the convincy. It cannot be true that the convince of the convin

Than such a Koman."
or such an Admiral. He may possibly find before the
end of the chapter that he is not the controlling spirit of
the Navy Department, and that he Secretary of the
Navy is not a jumping jack to which he holds the string.

BIGHT HOURS ENOUGH.

"It was a matter," said the General, " which

Gan. Butler Tells What he Has Done to

Gen. B. F. Butler, who is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said last night in referto the Eight-hour law, under which certain Government employees are supposed to work, that the measure came up in Congress during Gen. Grant's Administration. Gen. Butler, who was then in Congress, and Gen Banks, were warm supporters of it.

concerned the welfare of citizens of the republic, and was therefore very properly brought before Congress. If men were being over-worked and their lives shortened by too many hours of labor it called for remedial legislation. Besides, there were no statistics existing by which we could get at the comparative pro-ductive power of workmen laboring eight and ten hours per day. The manufacturers claimed that to cut the men down to eight hours would diminish the results of their labor by twofifths. By experimenting in the Government
departments, where it was presumable that an
accurate record would be kept, it would be possible to got at accurate data from which to gain
an intelligent understanding of the question.

The law fixing eight hours as a day's work
in the naval and other departments was passed
at last and went into effect. But it was studicusly ignored. All means wore resorted to to
defeat it and make it nuil. Instead of paying
the mea a full day's wages for eight hours'
work they were paid by the hour at the rate
of ten hours to the day's labor. There were
many complaints, of course, and these came to
me in such numbers and with such weight that
I persenally brought the matter to the attention of President Grant, who issued a prochmation requiring the strict enforcement of the
law. Yet the evil was not remished. The men
were still paid by the hour at the rate of ten
hours to the day's work, at so much her day.

"Finally the matter was brought to recover
the wages lue the men for labor in excess of
the logal day's work as sheal by set of Congress,
The Supreme Court decided that in the form in
which the question came up nothing could be
done by it to enforce the payment of the money
due. Besides, many of the cialius having run
over six years were outlawed.

"Ingala brought the subject before Congress,
and drew up a form of a petition to be prosented to Congress. This created such a stir that
there was an investigation in several of the departments. The Secretary of the Navy and the
Secretary of War issued orders requiring the
strict enforcement of the Eight-hear law. It
was found that there was accusity due the men
for over time in the Navy Department alone
over \$80,000. The total amount to several
millions.

"A request was made of me that I act as
connect and bring the question before the
Court of Claims. I took hold of it, and want so
far as to see that further legislation before the diminish the results of their labor by twofifths. By experimenting in the Government

"A request was made of me that I act as counsel and bring the question before the Court of Chains. I took hold of it, and went so far as to see that further legislation was necessary before the matter could be properly acted upon by that court. When I was in Washington, about a fortnight age. Mr. Emmons wrote to me, asking what progress had been made toward securing payment for the over time. To this I had this letter written in reply: "Law Offices of Best, F. Butter, and D. Bannerr, 202 South Cartino Synac."
"Man Stat: Your letter of the 26th att. to Gen. Butter by Bean Stat: Your letter of the 26th att. to Gen. Butter based in the 26th att. The

has been handed by him to me, with instructions to allower it in substance as follows:

"That he undertook to use his best efforts to secure the enforcement of the light-hour law, and to recover pay for the hours the men have heretof-re been compelled below in excess of eight hours per day.

"That the first part of his undertaking has been substituting secondarded. Tout he has does and is continuing to do an in his power to accomplish the second part of his undertaking. Very trails some.

"Richard Exmoss, Esq., 1,019 if street, S. E., city."

That is the way the matter stands now.
That is the way the matter stands now.
We expect that there will soon be accurate records made of the result of men working eight hours per day, and that the matter of the back pay will be put into such shape that it can come before the Court of Claims and be acted upon.
Speaking as a manufacturer, I should be glad to have an eight-hour day. The price of ituminating insafalen so low that with little additional expense in this particular, the miles could be run both night and day. Were eight bours a day's work, we would divide the twenty-four hours into three parts and run continuously with three sets of men, instead of having our mat intery idle about half the time, as it is now. Of course, manufacturers say, with reaour ma 'linery idle about half the time, as it is now. Of course, manufacturers say with rea-son, that they cannot adopt the eight-hour rule while their competitors run ten hours. I be-lieve, too, that a man's productive power would be comparatively greater when working eight hours per day than it would be when working ten. He could work at a higher pressure, and the machinery he was handling could be run at a greater speed."

EFFECT OF THE HAWAHAN TREATS. It has Destroyed American Influence and WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-Mr. John E. Searles,

Ir., one of the Government Commissioners who visited the Sandwich Islands, has made a statement to the Ways and Means Committee oncerning the workings of the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands. The total of duties remitted during the nine years the treaty has been in operation, he says, was \$22,808,025, while the total value of our domestic exports for the same period was only \$90 372,371; or, in other words, if we had made the islands a present of every dollar's worth of goods they bought from this country and collected duties on their sugars, we should have made no loss. In the year 1885 the amount of duty remitted was \$1,225,508 more than the total value of our exports, and this amount will be increased in 1886, according to their own be increased in 1886, according to their own estimates of the crop, so that we shall give them \$2,000,000, besides presenting them with all they buy in this country.

The value of the bounty paid the Hawnian sugar growers is further libustrated by the fact that they find it to their advantage to sel all their own product to the United Sates and buy in this country the sugar they consume. Mr.

that they find it to their advantage to self nil their own product to the United States and hay in their own product to the United States and hay in this country the sugar they consume. Mr. Scarles believes that the treaty has been a wanton waste of the money of the American people. Prior to the pressage of the freaty the American missionary influence was dominant. It controlled the Legislature and Cabinet and was respected by the people. Americans outnumbered the English, German, and French combined, and the United States was recarded as the paternal Government. Since the treaty went into effect all these conditions have been reversed. The Chinese, who landed in hordes, have debauched the hadive women and are rapidly crowding out the race. Their introduction seems to have aggravated the diseases which are common to the native women and are rapidly decline, leprosy is becoming increasingly fatal, and within the past lew months has attacked some of the white population in Honoinu. It promises to sweep away all but a molety of the native population before the close of the present century, the decrease since the last census (six years) being over four thousand.

As to the effect of the treaty on this country,

the last census (six years) being over four thousand.

As to the effect of the treaty on this country, Mr. Searies says that the price of refined sugar in San Francisco since the treaty went into effect has averaged two cents a pound more than in New York, where every pound has paid the full duty. He sneaks in bitter terms of the course pursued by Caus Spreckels. For seven years he was the dictator, not only of King and dovernment, but of all the planters. The latter, however, during the past year, rabelled against his autocracy, and are seeking to break his commercial, if not political power. They have secured the possession of a small refinery in San Francisco, which they hope to operate successfully in connection with their sugar estates on the islands, but Sir Claus has determined upon their destruction, and this strains the unprecedentally low prices now ruling in San Francisco, only about one cent above New York figures.

Dressed Beef Crowding Out Live Cattle. From the Chicago Times.

The trunk line roads have now handled the enormous dressed beef and live catile traffic between Chicago and the seaboard for over a year upon the rates named by Judge Cooley. They find that the three grea Judge Cooley's decision it is only a question of time when the huge dressed best concerns will not only con-troi the railroads, but the producers and consumers of best as well. It is true that many a live cattle slipper from the vast territory west of Chicago doing business here at the yards has already felt the grip of this bud ding monopoly. As an evidence that the saahoard rail-reads have been discriminating in favor of the dressed beef trade as against the live cattle shippers, it is only necessary to point to Mr. G. P. Swift as one who has been lifted into wealth and power through the get must be evident to any man that if the live cattle ship pers are unable to receive from the trunk line railroads an equitable rate on live cattle as compared with dressed beef, that this vast live cattle trade in which the con-sumers and producers of heef are alike interested, will fall entirely into the hands of this dressed beef monopoly. If you kill the live cattle trade at the Union Stock Yards, how will the country producer of cattle fare at the hands of this monopoly when he desires to sell his cattle? Of course others may go into the dressed beef business here in Chicago, but no man could compete with the present rulers of the trade unloss he was backed one. They would undersuit him at any point he might select as a market.

To Show Orange and Lemon Culture, RIVERSIDE, Cal., Peb. 24 .- A Southern California Citrus Fair will be held in Chicago, under the aus-piage of the Immigration Association of Southern Cali-fornia during March in the Exposition building. One of the features will be a bearing orange grove. THE PORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Gen. Hawley Backs his Paper in the Scanis -The Half-Gallon Tax Bill Passed, WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-In the Senate today the bill permitting national banks to change their name, location, and capital by rote of two-thirds of their shareholders, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, was passed, with an amendment limiting the right of a bank to change its location so that it shall not change to another State nor to a place more than thirty miles distant from the original location.

A joint resolution authorizing the President o grant permission to one or more officers of he army to accept temporary service under the Government of Cores to instruct and drill its troops, the officers not to receive pay from the United States during their absence, after being changed to the form of a bill, was amended so that no leave of absence under the authority of the bill should continue longer than three years, and permitting such officers to receive pay from the Government of Corea, It was then passed.

The Education bill was then taken up, and

Mr. Blair addressed the Senate. In the course of his speech he read an article from Senator Hawley's newspaper, the Hartford Commail in apposition to the bill. He complained that it did not fairly represent the bill, and expressed the hope that Senator Hawley was not responsible for the article.

Mr. Hawley said he was in a sense responsible for the general character and conduct of

did not fairly represent the bill, and expressed the hope that Senator Hawley was not responsible for the price.

Mr. Hawley said he was in a sense responsible for the general character and conduct of the lancer, but had no more to do with particular expressions than Mr. Blair had to do with the lance details of management of his form in New Hantschire. He would say, however, that he was probably more opposed to this bill than his paper was.

Mr. George (Dem., Misa.) then speke in favor of the bill. He believed that Congress had power to pass it under the "general wellare" clause of the Constitution.

At 3 P. M. Mr. George yielded to a motion for an executive session, and the Senate, after a few minutes spent in secret session, adjourned.

In the House the bill to annex the northern part of the Territory of Idaho to Washington Territory was passed.

Mr. James (Bep., M. Y.), under instructions from the Committee on Coinage, asked leave to offer a resolution making the bill for the free conings of silver a continuing special order from March 2 not to interfere with revenue or appropriation bills, but Mr. Dougherty (Dem., Fin.) objected.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Half-Gailon Tax bill. Mr. Morrison (Dem., Iil.) said that the nurpose of the bill was to compel payment of tax at the time fixed by law and at the rate fixed by law on all distilled spirits removed from the distillery warehouses. Under the present system less than a half gallon is not taxed at his but over half a gallon and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reported that in the last year this fraud had grown to such an extent that the packages which contained less than half a gallon, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reported that in the last year this fraud had grown to such an extent that the packages which contained less than half a gallon and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reported that in the last over the world made and the resonation of the Bizz John Porter bill. In violation of an implied if not interest wh

The Chairman—The gentleman having said that he did not intend to discuss the question under debate, the Chair thinks he is out of Mr. Wise-I rise now to a question of priv-The Chairman—The gentleman is out of or-

The Chairman—The gentleman is out of order in committee.
Mr. Wise—is it permissible, under the order of the House made yesterday, for me to speak on Saturday?
The Chairman—That is a question to be decided by the then Chairman of the committee.
"Well," said Mr. Wise, "I will take the opportunity on Saturday."
The committee then rose and reported the Half-Gallon Tax bill to the House, and it was passed without division. The House then adjourned.

SUNBEAMS. -The Province of Ontario has adopted high license. The rate runs from \$350 in cities of 20,000 inhabitants to \$100 in townships.

-Mrs. Ochsenrider of Wells county, Ind. 91 years old, and her fourteen children are all alive. the eldest being 71, the youngest 46 years old. -Billy Cook, who is 90 years old and lives at Spottsylvania, Va., has taken for his third wife Nelly

Jackson, a colored woman, 25 years old. Mr. Cook 1 -Sam Small is not drawing very well in Chicago, the church where he holds forth not being Starts in next Sunday a different showing is expected. -The Detroit Free Press intimates that at

the big Michigan Republican Club banquet there on Washington's Birthday speculators sold lickets to any quet and \$1 to a sent in the gallery.

—Albert Victor Edward, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, is described as a shy, pale, boyish-looking young fellow, who doesn't look his twenty-tw

ears. He is devotedly attached to his mother, -Ray Aggerson and John Brasher of they renewed an old quarrel, and Brusner shot and mor tally wounded Aggerson and then escaped.

-Charley Hodges and another ten-yearold citizen of Saratoga were playing at guarding old Mr. Hodges's hen root the other day. They had a right good time until the play became too realistic, and then Charley went crying into the house with a pistol ball in -Samuel Davidson of Corydon, Ind., failed to supply his family with enough wood to keep them warm. A lot of his neighbors seized him, the other ovening, hitched him to a sled, and forced him to had wood

di night. When he lagged he was well whipped with imber switches, - Capt. G. Wyatt of the Georgetown Cricket Club, of Demerara, has organized a West India cricket team, which will make a four of the United States and Canada this summer. He will have five men from Janaica, four from Demerara, and seven from Earladges and Trinidad.

-Mrs. J. R. Shoffner of Greensborough,

N. C., having recently given birth to twin boys, making eleven boys in all in her family, the North State has put her on its free list, and offers the same premium to every daughter of Guilford county who presents her husband with male twins." -They have high license with a vengeance

in Decator. Iti. Liquor sellers must pay \$500 a year, and there is a heavy penalty if cards, due, or dominose are played in the drinking places. No recrous are al-lowed in saloons or barrooms, and there can be no paint, ettering, or curtains to obstruct the windows, -A Chautauqua county cheese maker went

o Buffalo the other day and brought home a fine im orted Swiss cheese. All praised it but his wife, who, fier the praise had ceased, said she had found her hus three cents a pound for the very cheese that he had made and sold for six cents. -The advertisement of a new edition of

"Uncle Tom's Catin" in the Sanday School Magazine of Nashville led to such criticism that the publisher, L. D. Paimer, felt called upon to print a card saying that the selvertisement got in while he was away "attending conferences," was not approved by him at all, and had -August Hegwer and his fourteen-yearold boy went down into the Indian Territory two weeks ago on a shooting expedition. They were caught in a mow storm and had to leave their team and go on afoot

Hegwer soon gave out and told the boy to try and reach Sleetor's ranch and send him assistance. The boy walk-ed until night, when he found ashellered place, and there be stayed all night, watering continuedly to keep fr freezing. In the morning to reached the ranch, badly fruzen. A company at one, set out to redere Herwer, whom they found atting to the anow, frue a to death. -Cast ashore on a lone, barren till

Cast awhere on a lone, barren bile in the sea into what, how the Neic.
With modelines but a battered off these from a full suit a rather each of these.
Form a full suit a rather scant pushes.
For a court pot agass with mich state, while the eith that residence while.
But as there was no one to suite.
I managed the years to begiete.
That fail size here as long weary while.
With many a stroit in my tiste.
And many an arrived order my base;
Till a size fing and order my base;
Till a size fing and order my base;
Till a size fing and order my base;
And I this way the tale place on fails.
With the trust that it mo one will risk.

Rori items.

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